

NICARAGUA - TRAINING  
BY GEORGE GEDDA  
WASHINGTON

Nicaragua has provided military training to hundreds of Latin American leftists in recent years, many of whom then fought alongside Sandinista units involved in operations against anti-communist rebel forces, U.S. officials say.

Salvadoran guerrillas have received training in Nicaragua and, before returning to their homeland, have been given battlefield experience against U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, the officials said.

They said Colombian, Honduran and Ecuadorean leftists, among others, have been engaged in a similar pattern of activity.

A Nicaraguan government spokeswoman denied the assertions.

The U.S. officials, who insisted on anonymity, provided the information to The Associated Press to highlight what they consider to be clear evidence of Sandinista efforts to convert Nicaragua into a center for exporting subversion elsewhere in the hemisphere.

Asked for official comment, the State Department press office said Nicaragua "has, indeed, carried out extensive training of foreigners on its territory." The department refused, however, to identify the nationalities involved because the information is classified.

Nonetheless, the administration could declassify the information as part of its bid to win congressional approval for a renewal of U.S. assistance to the "contra" insurgents in Nicaragua.

A congressional ban on aid to the insurgents expires Thursday, and a vote on a proposal for \$14 million in such assistance could come next month. The proposal faces strong opposition, particularly in the House.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced new peace proposals Wednesday night, offering to have about 100 Cuban military advisers withdraw from Nicaragua and to declare an "indefinite moratorium" on the acquisition of new weapons systems. Ortega said the proposals were being sent to U.S. congressional leaders.

State Department spokeswoman Vivienne Ascher said, "We have seen the reports. We haven't received anything directly. When we receive the full text we will study it."

A Nicaraguan Embassy spokeswoman, Miriam Hooker, dismissed the U.S. allegations as "totally false." She said Nicaragua "has not been training any foreign groups in its territory."

The spokeswoman said that in consultations with other Central American countries and the United States, Nicaragua has proposed the establishment of joint border patrols to guard against infiltration by hostile forces.

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"It is clear that Nicaragua is not the aggressor in the Central American conflict," she said.

Efforts to reach members of the House and Senate Intelligence committees by telephone for comment on the alleged Nicaraguan activities were unsuccessful.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have issued stern warnings in recent days about what they perceive to be the dangers to regional security if Congress rejects renewed aid to the contras.

But opponents of the funding are gearing up for a counterattack. Two liberal organizations, the International Human Rights Law Group and the Washington Office on Latin America, are expected to issue a 150-page report next week outlining alleged human rights abuses by the resistance forces.

Paul Reichler, an American who serves as a Nicaraguan government lawyer, said the report documents "killing, torture, mutilation and rape" by the contras against civilians.

Reichler expressed incredulity that Reagan would, as he did Feb. 16, call the insurgents "our brothers."

The United States has provided extensive training of Salvadoran military forces in recent years, but officials stressed that the purpose of this activity is to support the Salvadoran government and not to subvert other countries.

CIA money also has been used to train Nicaraguan rebels. That activity is part of the administration's effort to pressure the Sandinista government into making democratic reforms and loosening its military ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Shultz said last week that unless there is a change in Nicaragua's behavior, "lasting peace in Central America will be impossible."

During the early period of the Reagan administration, Nicaraguan rebels also received training under private auspices at camps in Florida and elsewhere.

Some legal experts said this activity violated U.S. laws barring use of American territory for launching military assaults against nations with which the United States has diplomatic relations. So far as is known, there have been no prosecutions.

U.S. officials acknowledged that Nicaraguan shipments of arms and supplies to Salvadoran rebels have declined recently, but they said there has been no change in Nicaraguan command and control over the Salvadoran insurgency.

They added that Nicaragua also has had a role in supporting the rebel movement in Guatemala, El Salvador's northern neighbor.

The sources said several hundred foreigners may have been added to the ranks of the Sandinista armed forces, joining an estimated 3,000 Cuban military and security advisers.

Information also has been received here that several dozen Salvadoran leftists fought a Nicaraguan rebel unit in January along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. A similar incident was reported to have occurred last fall, the officials said.

They said guerrillas captured last year in Honduras reported they had fought anti-Sandinista insurgents after receiving training in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Brazilian leftists also are attempting to recruit volunteers to join in the battle against the contra forces, the officials said. They added that Italian officials have disclosed that about 40 members of Italy's Red Brigade terrorist group have been sent to Nicaragua. There are believed to be a similar number of Soviet military advisers.

At the "Palestinian Club" in Managua, 15 Palestinians were seen several months ago wearing Nicaraguan Air Force uniforms, the officials said, adding that more than 20 Libyans are reported to be in Nicaragua as well. In addition, Nicaraguan military recruits are said to be receiving training in hand-to-hand combat from a contingent of North Koreans.

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## SECURITY

BY GREGORY GORDON

WASHINGTON

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., has charged that officials of the General Dynamics Corp. committed a serious security breach by improperly circulating interior photographs of the Trident submarine, it was disclosed Wednesday.

One recipient was former General Dynamics Vice President P. Takis Veliotis, now a fugitive from the law, who left the company nearly a year before receiving the photos, an aide to Dingell said.

The aide said Veliotis alleged he received the photos from Fritz Tovar, who succeeded him as head of the company's Electric Boat Division. Tovar, who sources said is under Justice Department investigation, did not return a telephone call Wednesday.

The same photos were included in a company Quarterly Review Document made available to other divisions in the firm, Dingell wrote Navy Secretary John Lehman. He said information "pertaining to Department of Energy programs may be in jeopardy as well."

"According to high Naval officials, this breach of security is of a highly sensitive nature," Dingell said in the letter dated Feb. 19 and released Wednesday. He urged prompt action, suggesting one sanction may be to revoke the shipyard's security clearance and terminate its Trident contracts.

James Goodrich, undersecretary of the Navy, advised Dingell in a response Monday that the Defense Investigative Service and the Naval Investigative Service are auditing the company's security practices.

Company officials did not immediately respond to telephone inquiries.

Dingell said the photographs, which Veliotis provided to his subcommittee and at least one newspaper reporter, "reveal the most sensitive characteristics of the construction and operation of the Trident." He asserted such data could help the Soviet Union to learn the inner workings of the strategic weapon.

"In fact, we have been told that one top U.S. Navy admiral observed that the U.S. would give '\$1 million' for this kind of information about the Soviet ballistic missile submarines," Dingell wrote.

He said the information included data on "shock-hardening features, the absolute speed, maximum depth, noise quieting techniques, as well as other

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characteristics."

Dingell's letter was made public on the eve of a scheduled hearing at which he and members of his House Energy and Commerce subcommittee plan to question top General Dynamics officials about a stream of allegations.

Veliotis, who has been indicted by a federal grand jury on kickback charges and is living in Athens, Greece, triggered the controversy swirling around General Dynamics by telling federal investigators the company filed fraudulent cost overrun claims.

A subcommittee aide said Veliotis told Dingell's investigators that Fritz Tovar, manager of the firm's Electric Boat shipyard in Groton, Conn., provided him the photos in March of 1983. Veliotis said Tovar was accompanied by Gary Grimes, manager of its Quincy, Mass., shipyard, according to the aide.

The aide quoted Veliotis as saying that at the time, the two may have sought to ingratiate themselves with him because they believed he might succeed in a bid to take over the company. He reportedly said the two delivered the documents to his home in Milton, Mass.

Veliotis was indicted the following September, after he had left the country.

Tovar's secretary referred a caller to corporate headquarters in St. Louis.

Grimes, reached at Quincy, called the allegation "absolutely outrageous lies."

"I have never given to Mr. Veliotis any such information or pictures, nor have I had any of that information in my possession since I left Electric Boat in September of 1980," he said.

Dingell, in his letter, asked Lehman to inquire whether there was "evidence that the Soviet Union or any other foreign nation" had obtained the information and to provide a copy of the CIA damage assessment report.

Dingell's complaint was his second in recent weeks about security at the shipyard. He previously assailed the Pentagon's approval of a security clearance to company board member Henry Crown in 1974, after he had been granted immunity from prosecution for his role in a bribery scheme as head of a General Dynamics subsidiary.

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# UN 'CLERK' IS MASTER SPY KREMLIN'S NEW YORK

**POST  
EXCLUSIVE**
*Special Post Investigation*

**THE Post today unmasks the Kremlin's new master spy in New York.**

He's Viktor Andreev, who works undercover as a bureaucrat in the United Nations.

He poses as an affable office worker at the UN and collects a paycheck heavily subsidized by American taxpayers.

In reality, he's a hard-boiled KGB expert who oversees a vast Soviet spy network operating openly at the UN.

Andreev was identified to The Post by a foreign diplomat whose nation is friendly to the U.S.

His role was subsequently confirmed by a top U.S. administration official.

Andreev officially serves as the Special Deputy to UN Under-Secretary General Vlachoslav Ustinov at the Department of Political Affairs of the Security Council.

But in numerous interviews with intelligence experts and diplomats, Andreev emerges as an ambitious spy bent on destroying America's world image.

And in his first weeks at the UN Secretariat last July, he pulled off a propaganda coup that has prompted a formal protest from President Reagan and left Western diplomats still simmering with rage.

The scheme was subtle but devastating.

Andreev's job includes overseeing a daily newsletter — written by KGB specialists — that is circulated by the Secretariat throughout the top levels of the UN.

The publication, called Political Information and News Service (PINS), is branded by some diplomats as "an outrageous propaganda sheet."

"It's garbage, and full of distortions against the U.S. and the West," said one diplomat.

The newsletter is meant to be an easy-to-read summary of reports from the U.S. and Western news media.

But under Andreev's guidance, the stories are revised and edited to favor the Soviet Union and make the U.S. look bad, sources said.

"It's so biased that most high-ranking people ignore it," said one West European diplomat.

"But the problem is that smaller Third

World nations that can't afford to have access to their own news sources read PINS and believe it.

"The effect is that it makes the Third World appear to support the Soviet Union as the rational force of stability for the world, while the U.S. is [seen as] a rogue, and ineffective," he said.

The Political Information and News Service carries the official stamp of the United Nations Secretariat — the chief administrative body of the UN.

The newsletter was launched in the Secretariat's key department — Political and Security Council Affairs — which has traditionally been headed and staffed by Soviets ever since Stalin agreed to join the world body when it was formed in 1945.

The irony is that American taxpayers cough up 25 cents for every dollar in the \$4 billion UN budget. Soviet citizens pay only four cents for every dollar.

The actual PINS newsletter was only started in 1982 during the height of the Falklands War between Britain and Argentina. The idea was to provide diplomats with quick digest of world opinion.

But last July Andreev,

anxious to impress his Politburo bosses back in Moscow, seized control of PINS, transforming it from an independent newsletter into a brazen Soviet propaganda tool.

President Reagan was so angered by Andreev's takeover that he lodged a formal complaint with UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar.

Sources in the U.S. Mission said De Cuellar is "very embarrassed" by PINS and has promised to try to alter its content.

So far he hasn't been able to.

Highly-placed western intelligence sources have told The Post that the Kremlin originally sent Andreev to New York last year because the Soviet espionage gathering network here was plagued by squabbling.

Andreev took on the job with a ruthless zeal that has even angered his fellow Soviet spies, the sources said.

One of the KGB's top officers operating undercover as a UN official, Vladimir Vertogradov, had an instant personality clash with Andreev.

Andreev's solution? He got Comrade Vertogradov booted back to Moscow for "inefficiency and

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lateness in work." The Post was told.

Even the highest-ranking Soviet at the UN, Vacheslav Ustinov, is annoyed by his special deputy's pushiness.

Ustinov has also confided that Andreev is spying on him.

"The undersecretary is not at all pleased with him," a source said.

Andreev greeted The Post at his 35th-floor office in the UN building on First Ave. with a friendly handshake and cordial manner.

The office is stark, with no bookshelves or paintings on the bare walls. His desktop is clear of papers and personal knick-knacks.

Andreev talks about U.S.-Soviet relations to a reporter as he leans back in a comfortable desk chair and smokes American low-tar cigarettes.

He appears at ease and his English is excellent.

But when the reporter's questions focus on espionage, his pale blue eyes turn icy.

"They say everyone at the UN is a spy. I'm just a civil servant," he insists.

Andreev defends the PINS newsletter.

"What's wrong with advocacy journalism — saying what your point of view is? Isn't this always done in your country?" he asks.

Soviet influence at the UN has grown by leaps and bounds in the last decade, say diplomats, effectively turning the UN into a "puppet state" to carry out Kremlin goals.

Westerners fear Andreev may press that influence to greater intensity.

An estimated 200 agents of the Soviet KGB and its military counterpart the GRU function as UN Secretariat employees and operate freely in espionage and propaganda.

They're untouchable because the UN is off-limits to U.S. authorities.

"They are so effective they've built a virtual Soviet state on First

Avenue," said one West European diplomat.

The Soviet effort has scored some major coups for the Kremlin.

● By penetrating the highest levels of the UN, it gets its friends promoted and so influences UN policy.

● It manipulates the Third World against the U.S. and Western nations with cunning schemes ranging from indoctrination conferences to Andreev's anti-U.S. newsletters with UN stamps of approval.

● KGB agents, with diplomatic accreditation, go to Washington and lobby Congress against U.S. policy.

● Other agents teach sophisticated seminars on influence-peddling. One such course instructed students how to use charm to win over a female member of Congress.

● KGB agents even control the UN's press office and public relations arm that sends thousands of films, documents and books around the world. The bulk of the material is anti-American.

There are more than 400 Soviets on the payroll of the UN Secretariat.

But western experts say that half are spies with a triple mission — espionage, propaganda and keeping an eye on each other.

A great deal of intelligence information is collected openly over drinks in the diplomats' second-floor lounge — known as the "world's biggest safe house."

Sophisticated electronic eavesdropping equipment is routinely used in the lounge.

Microdots and documents are often swapped.

"Everyone knows what goes on in the lounge. It's accepted. So many things around the UN are done under the table," said one American diplomat.

Another KGB officer in a key post is Alexander Tarananko, who is deputy chief of UN protocol.

He has access to sensitive U.S. security arrangements for visiting diplomats.

Another KGB agent is a right-hand man to the secretary general himself.

He is Gennadi Yevstafiev and his job is to intercept confidential letters to the secretary general.



KGB big and top UN official Gennadi Yevstafiev (circled), at ceremony with former Secretary General Kurt Waldheim

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